PRINTED AND PURLISHED BY B. R. McKENNIE AND GEO, B. BROWN, UNDER THE FIRM OF B. R. MCKENNIE & CO.

E. P. McGINTY, EDITOR, H. K. WALKER, ASSISTANT EDITOR.

Weekly 3 00)

We wish it distinctly understood that no paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, except at the eption of the publishers.

Letters on business with this office, to ensure attention, raust, in all cases, be directed to B. R. McKENNIE & Co.

TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 10, 1855.

AMERICAN TICKET.

For Governor, MEREDITH P. GENTRY, Of Bedford. For Congress, F. K. ZOLLICOFFER. For Senator, ANTHONY W. JOHNSON, For Representative. NEIL S, BROWN. LUCIEN M. TEMPLE. For Joint Representative, HERMAN COX.

Mai. Donelson's Speech.

We publish this morning the excellent and able speech of Hon. Andrew J. Donetson, delivered at the Mass Ratification Meeting in this city on the 4th instant. We ask for this document a careful perusal. If it does not present an array of facts sufficient to justify every disinterested patriot in coming in to the support of the American party-with whatever party he may have been heretofore identified -we are at a loss to know what will. Read it, every one.

We are requested to say that JOHN A. McEwen, E-q., will speak to-night in the Court House yard, on the American question.

HARD PRESSED .- We have an abundance of "signs" that our opponents are hard pressed for canvassing material, especially in this, the metropolis county. If any proof had been wanting on this head, it was amply supplied by the great disparity witnessed, in our favor, between the display of American and Anti-American forces and enthusiam here on the 4th. But they must keep up appearances, somehow, to the best of their ability, until after the Ides of August. Accordingly we are not surprised to hear it intimated that an effort is on foot to ascertain the names of all who have joined the American party in this city, or perhaps county, and withdrawn, to be published, for effect, abroad, in other parts of the State! It is not expected that such a publication will have any influence here, because it is well known that the party has taken in a sufficient number for each withdrawal to enable it to triumphantly withstand this and every other effort made for its overthrow. If such a publication shall appear, our friends at a distance will know what value to attach to it-just none at all, so far as any indication of a backward movement or questionable result in Davidson county may be supposed to be involved. It will only serve as one of many proofs that our opponents are hard pressed for capital.

The charge of Abolitionism-The N. T. Tribune on National Americanism.

In the face of the unanswerable array of facts which we have from time to time pre sented to disprove the false charge that the American party seeks to promote sectional agitation, the candidates and stump speakers of the Foreign party, continue to ring the changes upon it. The fact is, since the adoption of the Philadelphia Platform our opponents have no tenable ground of opposition, and are forced to re-hash exploded objections that were never anything but empty

The New York Tribune tells its readers in a long article what position the American party occupies in its estimation. The Traune is an Anti-slavery paper, above and beyond all things else. To promote and foment sectional agitation, and array the North against the South, is the great ultimatum of its labors. We extract as follows-note especially the last paragraph :

Design of the Doughfaces. The doughfaces of Pennsylvania and New York

bave always sold out the North whenever a question between Slavery and Freedom has arisen, and we judge they intend to do it again. It is thus that the power of the North in these two States is to-day broken on the vital question of Slavery Extension. The great Northern cities are ready to sell out body and soul to save what they falsely regard as an imperiled trade and flourishing Snances. This influence has of late been gathered under the feeble wings of Hunkerism, National Whiggery, Union-Saving Silver-Grayism, until it was near having the breath stamped out of its miserable body by the trampling masses of the interior in last year's elections. To save itself and make itself felt again in national politics it has gathered itself up and gone over to the new party of Know Nothings. It is to be seen in the scandalous conduct of the representatives from New York and Pennsylvania in the late Know Nothing conclave at Philadelphia-nearly every rascal of them all going for the extension of Slavery, New work and Pennsylvania sold out the North on the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. New York and Pennsylvania again propose to sell out the North on the coming question of the ratification of that enormity.

If the Know Nothings are able to sell out the North on the Slavery question in the next Congress, or the one after the next, or in the Presidential election, they are sure to do it. This seems now to be their particular mission, and Pennsylvania and New York are the localities where the transaction

is to be consummated. It is in view of this but too palpable fact that the determined focs of Slavery aggression should begin

to concert measures to thwart this purpose. The inveterate and contemptible doughfaces who are leading the National Know Nothings ought most assuredly to be thwarted in their miserable designs. Allies of the negro Oligarchy, they will strive to sustain themselves by lies and subtertuges. They ought to be pursued by every kind of torch and smoked out of all their holes and hiding places .-New York and Penusylvania ought to be saved from their machinations.

CHOLERA AT LEXINGTON .- We noticed a few days age the appearance of the cholera in Lexington. Ky. The Observer of Wednesday, says:

The disease made its appearance in our city on Tuesday, the 25th ult., and up to the present time there have been eighteen deaths. As is usual, upon the first appearance of this disease, most of the first cases proved fatal in a short time; but within a day or two past, it has, in a great measure, lost its malignity. It is true, undoubtedly, that the disease is in our midst, but certainly not as an epidemic, and it is the opinion of our medical men, generally, based upon their previous knowledge and observation of its course, that it will not prevail to any

Among the deaths were Henry Stipes, Miss May-field, a young lady at Mr. Edrington's, Mrs. Jarvis, and a son of Mr. Charles Riley, six years old. All the others were Irish and colored.

SPEECH OF ANDREW J. DONELSON, ESQ.;

here assembled is the anniversary of our fiational Thus the policy and will of one country are subject existence. On the 4th of July, 1776, our forefathers ted to the policy and will of another. proclaimed to the world that the colonies of Great Britain were and ought to be free and independent; and not warned us to adhere to the Constitution and the to the defence of this noble declaration they piedged have made in accordance with it as the supreme law their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honors. of the land. Jefferson, in the zenith of power has The God of battles was with them, and their strug- told us that we are all Federalists, and all Rep gle was successful. They tought the battle of ages, cans; and that there can be no appeal from the deand the recollection of their sacrifices inspires us cisions of the majority constitutionally expresses with feelings far more sacred than those which ani- but to anarchy and despotism. Madison's papers in mated the great Napoleon when he told his warriors the Federalist and when he was President, are full in front of the Pyramids of Egypt that "forty centuries" were looking at them. Yes, my country-ber how the indomitable and iron-willed Jackson, men, the intellectual, political, and expanding efful- our own here and patriot, thundered against seces gence of seventy-nine years of the self-government alon and nullification as Treason, and against foreign of a free people—the result of the revolutionary influence, even in the form of a distant money battles of our Fathers-is an event far more glorious than any which ever occurred before depend- their thoughts and habits, and defying even the sense ing on the mere actions of men.

this day-that everywhere in our wide-spread Jackson, in his bank veto, speaking of the influence Union, the ster-spangled banner should be waving, of foreign stockholders, declares it to "be more forand that the voices and hearts of grateful and patri- midable and dangerous than the naval and militar otic freemen should commingle in exultation at the force of the enemy." "If we must (he says) have mighty deeds which gave freedom to this hemisphere a Bank with private stockholders, every consideration

on our common obligations to our country and join Bank with private stockholders he would not only

"The Union of hearts and the Union of hands, A Union that time cannot sever, The Union of lakes and the Union of lands,

The American Union forever." Fellow-Citizens, what day can be more appropri ate than this to inaugurate a new association formed with the view of fortifying the great principles pro claimed in the declaration of our national independence. This new association is called the American Party, and it inscribes on its banner; the maxims and advice of Washington and those sages who have succeeded him in the administration of the Government.

In the days of Washington we were weak in num bers as a people, but we had the rich blood of a vigorous patriotism in our veins. Our system of government was then called an experiment. Foreign nations looked upon us as destined soon to civwar and to divisions which would make us abandon the idea of self-government. We have lived down these anticipations. Iustead of remaining the creature of such forebodings, we are now the mailed warrior, exulting in his brawny strength, conscious of the athletic vigor of his arms and the firmness o his nerves. We are now a power equal to any in the world, capable of defending our vast territory. crowned with the laurels of conquest and exerting a mighty influence on all the nations of the earth. We were once but a dim beacon held up by a few Puritans on the rock of Plymouth; but we are now a great luminary enlightening other nations. The Republic which fears no external foe; and the great guns that are thundering to-day from the long line of our coasts are proclaiming over the resounding billows of the Atlantic and the Pacific as well as of this sacred day. here in the placid waters of the Cumberland, an in-exorable interdict to every despotic invader of hu-place to recur as I have done, to the political differ-

How like the birth and progress of the party whose platform you are assembled to ratify on this sacred day, is this outline of our country's progress since the landing of our Pilgrim Fathersthose poor and persecuted heretics who struggled a free people. I subscribe to the sentiment in reagainst the oppression of their Fatherland and the gard to the minor questions of politics, but there are more outrageous conduct of the Church of Rome in the attempt to subject them to its iron rule and take from them the privilege of reading the sacred scrip-

g to the dictates of conscience. Feeble, rejected and despised, the authors of our platform were a few patriotic men who, like the Saviour of mankind, had to be concealed in an humble shed. They had to make their teachings in secret in order to escape the savage fury of those who tion and laws of the land. And it is here that the sought their destruction. But time soon gave them noble platform under your consideration displays strength and from a state of feebleness they have become a Giant, able to face the stoutest foes. Yes, my friends, the advocate of our platform though ursued with the demoniac hate of the Pope and his chief priests, though tracked like a wild beast in the forest by the immigrants to this country, though a tendency in the times to blind us to the imporexcommunicated, slandered, and wounded by President Pierce and his corps of office-holders, has risen like Antens of old, strengthened by every blow he country just in proportion as the assaults of his en- and radicalism-we have the corruptions of the emies have been proved to he unfounded, ungenerous and unmanly. Nor should the comparison between the progress of this platform and the infant to the infallibility of the Pope are heretics. We progress of our country be limited to their increase n numbers. It may be extended with the same results to the intellectual and spiritual expansion which has marked their history. When has Washington, Jefferson, Madison, or Jackson placed before their pretences is assailing the unity of the Government countrymen sentiments or opinions more in harmony with the spirit of national conservatism, than nation of all these influences, let apologetic partisans

new the subject of your consideration? If the great Washington could rise from his sepulchre on the banks of the Potomac and survey the theatre of his great deeds-if he could look upon his countrymen grown from three millions to thirty millions with a domain mirrored in the two great oceans of the world at the rising and the setting of provisions. This chivalrons State, distinguished for the sun, would be not exclaim in tones of more its service in our Revolutionary war, and still dis-

than human joy:-Yes, I was right when I told you my children one people, is a main pillar in the edifice of your real independence; the support of your tranquility at home; your peace abroad; of your safety; of nighly prize. But as it is easy to foresee, that from different causes and from different quarters, much weaken in your minds the conviction of this truth: as this is the point in your political fortress against which the batteries of internal and external enemies covertly and insidiously) directed; it is of infinite moment, that you should properly estimate the immense value of your national union to your collective and individual happiness; that you should cher-

ties which now link together the various parts. and interest. Citizens by birth or choice, of a com- assembled at Nashville, repeated it here within ten mon country, that country has a right to concen- miles of the Hermitage. And now we have the trate your affections. The name of AMERICAN, same doctrine avowed by the Legislature of Maswhich belongs to you in your national capacity, sachusetts, and what is called the Democratic party must always exalt the just pride of patriotism, more in Georgia and Mississippi is making preparation than any appellation derived from local discrimina- to get up another great agitation about the slavery tions. With slight shades of difference you have question. These so called Democrats in Georgia the same religion, manners, habits, and political prin- have already threatened to punish Massachusetts by ciple. You have, in a common cause, fought, and retaliatory measures, and we may soon expect to triumphed together; the independence and liberty hear the same cry put up by Andy Johnson and his you possess, are the work of joint councils and ef- followers in Tennessee.

"But the Constitution which at any time exists, when Massachusetts is boasting that she can beat until changed by an explisit and authentic act of the South Carolina or any other Southern State in the whole people, is sacredit abligatory upon all. The art of nullification, when the effort of leading very idea of the power and the right of the people to men, North and South, is to get posses

sible character, with the real design to direct, con- not time to be alarmed for the safety of our institutrol, counteract or awe the regular deliberations and action of the constituted authorities, are destructive federal Union spoken of as an unclean careass—of this fundamental principle, and of fatal tendency. They serve to organize faction; to give it an artificial and extraordinary force; to put in the place of
the delegated will of the nation, the will of party,
often a small, but artful and enterprising minority
of the community; and according to the alternate
triumphs of different parties, to make the public
administration the mirror of the ill concerted and in-

At the Great American Mass Meeting held in the vicinity of Nashville, on the 4th inst., for the ratification of the National Platform of the American Party, adopted by the National Council at Philadelphia. tion, which finds a facilitated access to the govern FELLOW-CITIZENS:- The day on which we are ment itself, through the channels of party passion

And the other patriots and statesmen, have the power, imploring his countrymen to Americaniz of Congress when he thought it had oversteppe It is right therefore that we should commemorate the bonds of a safe conservatism on this subject and new birth to the cause of liberty and civiliza- of sound policy, and every impulse of American tion throughout the world.

feeling, admonishes that it should be purely Ameri-We may proudly stand up on this day and rejoice | can." Yes, my fellow-citizens, Jackson went even in our unparalelled prosperity. We may also dwell further than this. He said that if we must have a

in supplication to the Great Being in the hollow of forbid the subscription of foreigners for any portion whose hand is the destiny of nations, that his pro- of the stock, but that he would prohibit the sale o tecting power may never desert us, and that he may the stock "to aliens under penalty of absolute for inspire us with an affection for the work of our feiture." Yes, fellow-citizens, I could quote passa-Fathers which will increase as long as time lasts. ges that would detain you here a whole day from Above all, on this day, should we congratulate our- the writings of these great men, warning you against selves that there exists in every quarter of the Re- foreign influence, inculcating a profound religious public a deep and abiding affection for that unbroken sentiment drawn from the individual study of the Union to which we are mainly indebted for all our sacred scriptures, and invoking specially public indignation upon those pretended patriots who spoke irreverently of our Union, or suggested a suspicion that it ought to be abandoned. But there is not time here to-day to do more than advert to the ideas developed by our sages and statesmen in the course of our progress from a weak to a great and powerful nation; and my chief purpose in alluding to them in this transitory manner, was to call your attention to the remarkable exactness with which the authors of our American platform have traced out principles and sentiments for our guide, in harmony with those embodied in the legacies left us by the

greatest and most cherished of our statesmen. Yes, fellow-citizens, though excommunicated by the Pope of Rome, though outlawed by President Pierce and his office-holders, though denounced by Andy Johnson and his Jacob-ladder associates as worse than a thief or a kidnapper, the friend of this platform is as calm as a summer's morning, and is rejoicing in robust national health and in uncorrupted virtue. He boasts no heraldry of ancestral peerage, knows nothing of the pomp of tawdry display, and is unacquainted with the luxury of wealth and leisure. But he knows how to go into battle without fainting. He knows how to look out on this glorious land and on the Heaven that is above it. and to face the demagogue without shrinking from a contest with him. He knows how to look at the face of the abolitionist and the nullifier and to hurl at them the indignant defiance of Washington and Jackson. He has raised his thoughts to the magni tude and power and destiny of this great confederanamer that waves here before us is the ensign of cv, and he will never surrender his post as the defender of the Constitution, as long as the Father of Waters pays tribute to the ocean, or the rising and setting sun shall bring to us the annual recurrence

ences which separate us from portions of our countrymen. It is sometimes said that the fraternal spirit which convenes the American people on the occasion of the 4th of July, ought not to be interrupted by thoughts that take their hue from party asperity rather than national joy at our existence as subjects which interweave themselves so closely with the conditions of our liberty and with the preservation of our blessings as an independent nation that tures and worshipping the God they served accord- it is impossible to discard them, when we look back to the revolution which separated us from the mother country, or when we look forward to the destiny which awaits us if we continue united as a people. Among these is, beyond all question, the oath of fealty subscribed by every citizen to the Constituthose claims to the confidence and support of the country which justify me in regarding it as a contribution to the cause of liberty well worthy of be ing laid on the common altar of our patriotism o this holy day. We all feel, we all see that there is of our constitutional obligations, and to shut out from our view the calamities which would follow the disruption of our ties as one people. We have has received, and gaining the confidence of the amongst us the elements of European agrarianism Romish Church, aiming to introduce in our midst the preposterous idea that all who do not subscribe have also the league of ambitious men, brought prominently into light by the treachery and imbecility of the present administration, which is increasing with fearful rapidity, and which under various which we received from Washington. The combithose which are contained in the platform which is say what they may, gives an alarm to the public mind which must be quieted, and the American

party is the only party that can quiet it. You all remember with what pertinacity South Carolina under the lead of a highly gifted and popular citizen, claimed the right to nullify a law of the United States, because she objected to some of its tinguished for the talent of its citizens, under the impulse of passion forgot berself so far as to go "that the unity of Government which constitutes you ahead of the famous Hartford Convention, in the assertion of a doctrine that makes our Union a mere rope of sand. The right of a State to leave the Union for any cause that she may assign, without your prosperity; of that very liberty which you so regard to the constitutional rights of the other States, was openly maintained, and with such plausibility as to enlist in its support a large party which is pains will be taken, many artifices employed, to even yet strong enough in some quarters of the country to maintain the lead in the Governments of the States. This nullifying party, instead of being rebuked by President Pierce, who obtained his will be most constantly and actively (though often office by pledges of opposition to the pretensions of such a party, is now virtually at the head of the Federal administration. The man who fills the place occupied by Washington, Jefferson, Madison, and Jackson has basely surrendered the great docish a cordial, habitual, and immovable attachment trines of these Patriots, and has aimed to acquire to it, accustoming yourselves to think and to speak popularity by arraying one section of the country of it as a palladium of your political safety and pros- against the other, and by looking to party manaperity; watching for its preservation with jealous gers and leaders instead of encouraging the people anxiety; discountenancing whatever may suggest to hold on to the compacts of the constitution, and even a suspicion that it can in any event be aban- to drive from their confidence men who habitually doned; and indignantly frowning upon the first speak of the Union and constitution as mere con dawning of every attempt to alienate any portion of tracts, which are to be altered as men engaged in

our country from the rest, or to enfecble the sacred trade would alter or wind up their copartnerships. Since the South Carolina convention asserting the For this you have every inducement of sympathy right of nullification, the disciples of that school,

forta—of common dangers, sufferings, and success. Now, fellow-citizens, when great political organizations like these referred to are exulting in success establish government, pre-supposes the duty of every individual to obey the established government.

"All obstructions to the execution of the laws, all combinations and associations, under whatever plausible character, with the real desire to allow the execution of the laws, all of the confederacy and thus produce civil war, is it

congruous projects of faction, rather than the organ of consistent and wholesome plans, digested by common councils, and modified by mutual interests.

See to the contrary notwinstanding.

Jackson is gone—Webster is gone—Clay is gone. New men, under new auspices have taken their places, and the cry of change resounds in every breeze. Is there not danger that the insane clam-

gia, Mississippi, New York, Tennessee and Missouri; the attempt to rally to its support men of all creeds is it not to be feared, I say, that this machinery by the cohesion of public plunder.

will shake down the pillars of our Union? It is

It is not against the nullifier, or even the abolitrue that the nullifier of the South abuses terribly tionist, much as I disapprove of their peculiar docthe abolitionist at the North, and vice versa the abo- trines, that I level my remarks. I make no war uplitionist of the North abuses the nullifier at the on my countrymen for the avowal of opinions when their dear people that their rights are in danger, Jefferson that error of opinion may be safely toler and that they must stand to their arms and elect ated when truth is free to combat it. But it i only those who will defend the South or the North. only against the hypocrisy which, professing democ The people are blinded, and do not see that these racy, and hurrahing for Washington and Jackson, champions of their interests are working for the takes power from a patriotic and right-minded peospoils of office, and doing all in their power to pro-mote the evils they profess so much to fear. What tional prejudices, and give prominence and vigor to can Mr. Seward do unless he can get a party in the the authors of isms condemned by the masses of our South to talk about destroying the Union. What countrymen. If nullification or abolition desire to can Mr. Davis or Mr. Cheves do, unless they can test their popularity let them place their candidate get some body to preach a higher law than the Con- honestly before the people for their suffrages. But stitution, and that slavery is a great moral and social save us from the shame and disgrace of ever putting evil. It is thus that extremes, travelling always in office again the man who speaks to us with a fork-in vicious circles, meet and act as auxiliaries in the ed tongue, and acts with a treachery scandalous to great work of disunion. It is thus that Mr. Pierce the honor of all parties. If Pierce had told us that has organised his cabinet, uniting to him as were his patronage would have been employed in conciliathe Siamese twins, an abolitionist to act for him at ting the erratic and dangerous heresies of the mer the North, and Mr. Davis, the nullifier, to act for him who have been preaching disunion, I believe that at the South-each deceiving his section, and each he would not have obtained a solitary State in the guilty of the very enormity which he pretends to Union. I believe if he had told us that he would deprecate, and against which he invokes the shield recognize such men as Davis, Cushing, Soule, and of secession and a new confederacy.

platform of the American party comes to you with not have obtained a single electoral vote in the the olive branch of peace and reason. It tells you United States. Mr. Calhoun would have scorned to rely no longer on either the whig or the democratic to acknowledge a leadership that acquired power parties, as now organized, to avert the dangers stealthily and hypocritically. Hence, I say that the brought on us by such men as Pierce, Douglas and nullifier, the true and consistent nullifier, may Seward, or by Jeff. Davis, Cheves and Soule; but come and act with us in turning out the present adgo back to the early doctrines of the Fathers of the ministration, and aim to establish one that will bring Republic, and put none at the rudder of our ship of back the Government to its primitive simplicity, and State but those who know how to be firm amidst respect once more the constitutional compacts of the surging breakers of the sea shore, and can see our Union. the position of the Scylla and Charybdis which | Fellow-citizens, I have not taken my position as a threaten our safety. This platform tells you to re- member of the American party without deep reflecmember the sayings of Washington and Jackson tion. I know the bitterness with which a numerous about the Union and the Constitution, and to be- party press can and will assail me; but I should be ware of those foreign emissaries who are forever unworthy of the relation which I have sustained ready to insinuate their counsels when there is a towards Gen'l Jackson, if I permitted any such conquestion before us of a vital character. It also tells siderations to deter me from the performance of a you to look to the Catholics, who are organized as a sacred duty to my country. That patriot and statesband under the lead of Bishops and Priests, and man bequeathed me as a token of his confidence who are tempted to play here the same game they and affection the sword presented to him by the do in Europe. It tells you this, not for the purpose State of Tennessee, and with the help of God it of proscribing them, or interfering with their re shall he held as the emblem of my devotion to the ligious creed, but of seeing that that creed is con- Constitution and the Union. From the time that I formed to their duty as American citizens, owing raised my voice against the schemes of the Nashallegiance to the United States, and not the Pope of ville Southern Convention the disunionists North Rome as a temporal sovereign.

noise about the position of the American Party in greatest namesin our Republic, but still stronger in regard to the Roman Catholics. They affect not to the consciousness that I am in the right. know that great disturbances have been produced | When I was about to set out as a Delegate to the in several of the States of this Union, by the claim Convention which nominated Mr. Polk, the great of the Bishops of that Church to place the church | question then before the country was the annexation property on the same footing that it is held in Spain of Texas. The Democratic organization by a large and other countries in Europe. They affect not to majority had fixed upon Mr. Van Buren as the nomi know that the Pope claims to be the Vicegerent of nee, but very unexpectedly his Texas letter appear-Christ, and demands an allegiance from his follow- ed and brought confusion into the ranks of the parers higher than that which is due to our Constitu- ty. I consulted Gen. Jackson as to the course the tion and laws. They affect not to know that the best to be pursued in case Mr. Van Buren adhered Pope claims the right to excommunicate princes to the views he had expressed on that question. and potentates, and that he denounces all protes- The old patriot with a light almost supernatural tants as heretics, and interdicts the reading of the gleaming through his spectacles, took me by the scriptures to all but the priests. Now, let me ask hand and said "We must have Texas. I prefer you if there can be any wrong in refusing to put in Mr. Van Buren above all others as far as persona office any follower of the Pope who acquiesces in feelings are concerned, and I know he is worthy these enormous pretensions, and if there is not a of all confidence as a friend of the leading doctrines wide distinction between the object of the Ameri- and principles of our party. But we must have can party in this respect, and the interference with Texas. The good of the country demands it and the constitutional right of the Catholic to worship there is no time to be lost. God according to the dictates of his conscience. try first, when you are charged with a public trust. Suppose that a Mormon should come amongst you The good of the country is above all party. If we with his religious poligamy and other enormities, cannot get Texas with Mr. Van Buren's aid we would the cry be raised that we had no right to dis- must obtain it without his aid." It seems to me Fel turb him, because his poligamy was a part of his low-citizens that the light from those spectacles is religion, or of his way of worshiping God. Or still shining upon me, and that the voice which was suppose a Hindoo should settle amongst us, would then so eloquent in advising me to look above party

beings, because this is a part of his religion? am not afraid to avow my determination never by that voice would be raised to the highest pitch, and my vote to give power or authority to those who proclaim to the American people that it was time to hold doctrices or maintain practices inconsistent leave a party which had forgotten the counsels of with the security of our Constitution, and plainly at Washington, and was negotiating with sectionalists variance with the morality taught us by the Holy for the spoils of office-which under the name of Scriptures. Doubtless there are good christians Democracy, had given the reins of Government to among the Catholics and foreigners as capable as | men whose chief merit was that of subserviency to we are of appreciating the value of our institutions, the spirit of opposition to the constitution and When New Orleans was invaded by the British dur- Union of their country. ing our last war with that Government, old Father Antoine contributed powerfully to the defence of have honored us with their presence, although we the Crescent City, by bringing to the aid of General are excommunicated by the Pope, President Pierce, Jackson the moral support of the communicants of and Andy Johnson. I thank you, ladies, from the his church. This Cathelic Bishop was an honor to bottom of my heart that you are here. You are any country, and will be remembered with gratitude the descendants of the mothers who nursed and by the people of New Orleans as long as charity and cheered on the barefooted heroes of the revolution, good works are regarded as the jewels of christian- and braved the terrors of this valley of the Cumber ty. So, also, we may cite instances of talent, pa. land, when the hardy pioneers first settled it. You triotism, and noble service exhibited by the natural- are the children or the grandchildren of those ized citizen on the fields of our efforts to improve mothers, who with the faith of Abraham, made and extend the blessings of our Republican system. sacrifices on the altar of ther country. We are It is not the intention of our organization to exclude proud of you. Sam's boys will always honor and such men: and if the language employed in our protect you. They remember that man always Platform exposes us to misconstruction in this re- wears upon his brow the stamp which the mother spect, we say to you, fellow-citizens, be patient, and impresses upon the soul of her child. Sam's boys to remember that perfection is not to be attained are willing to erase the inscription against the fair by the first efforts of the individual, or of the asso- sex that it was through their agency "man first ciation of individuals aiming to act for the highest fell;" and to substitute in its place the one which good of the country. Our association has been makes them "the madonna of political redemption formed in the presence of great dangers, imminent and regeneration." The American party, ladies, and threatering to our national safety. The present will yield to none in homage to you. administration of the Federal Government, relying Gentlemen, I will append to the remarks here on the cohesion of public plunder, has shocked the made, when published, a correspondence between sensibilities of the country by the low appeals it has Mr. Pierce and myself, which is necessary to show made to the Foreign and Catholic influence; and it you what truth there is in the charge that I am a is less against that influence than against the power disappointed office seeker. I recommended to office, which seeks to monopolise it for the vile uses of of- before the formation of the Pierce Cabinet, some fice that the American Party has taken its stand, men who were faithful to the doctrine maintained in We make no war on religious faith, nor on the spirit this speech, and on that condition alone. I have which honors and cherishes the citizenship which never sought an office, not even from Gen. Jackson, we acquire from abroad, when it is controlled by a Mr. Van Buren, or Mr. Polk. I have declined the just sense of our instistutions.

moment to the American Party in its probable in- could any consideration have induced me to accept fluence on the slavery question. If we can prove one from Pierce after the formation of his Cabinet. that this party is the only one that can settle this The offices which I have held were forced upon me question to the satisfaction of both the sections of by high public considerations, without my applicaour Union, then we shall have accomplished all that tion, and I have the satisfaction of holding testiis necessary to rally the great body of the Ameri. monials, which all honest men will respect, that the can People to the support of our principles. What duties imposed upon me were discharged satisfacis the condition of the Democratic party as now re- torily to the country. presented by the present administration and its I will also append an abstract prepared by a citifriends? Is it not notoriously unable to carry a sin- zen of Massachusetts of Mr. Cushing's course on the gle Northern State? This is not because the Dem. abolition question, seeing that his anti-slavery Whigocratic party is really weaker than it was in the days ism is denied in some quarters. The public will of Jackson, but that the leaders have betrayed it, see from that abstract how true is my remark that Mr. Pierce was elected by a juggle of the nullifiers Mr. Pierce in that appointment, as in others, North and abolitionisis, and his administration can produce and South, was untrue to the Democracy of the old no good fruit. He came into power professing to times. entertain the views which Gen. Jackson did of the ultraisms of the day. He has done nothing but strengthen an influence deadly hostile to the position which that old Hero maintained with so much glory and honor on the subject of Secession and Nullification. It is, therefore, idle to suppose that the people can ever be brought to act in support of such an organization as that which now exists under the the maintenance of which so nobly signalized the adname but without the principles of Democracy. Look for example at Mr. Cushing the Attorney statesman like grasp which you have brought to General of the President and his confidental law ad- the columns of the Union are not merely important, viser, a man, as we all know, thoroughy identified they are absolutely indispensable in this crisis. with the early anti-slavery agitators, and more ultra than Giddings, of Ohio. Or look at Mr. Davis, of Mississippi, who wields the power of the administration in what is supposed to concern specially the South. He was as ultra in his nullification as Mr. Cushing was in his abolition. Can it be supposed that a true Democrat, agreeing with the doctrines proclaimed by Washington and Jackson in respect nent of Soule: Gadaden inson and Bronson, are the necessary results of such

the nationalization of the party. Nullification can never become a national doctrine. It may destroy, but it can never unite a nation. There are no difficulties of this kind, fellow-citisens, with the Platform which is presented to you on this sacred day. The old Jackson Democrat, and the old Clay Whig, can stand upon it with consistency and honor, because it takes leave of former 31; Pierce yes, Adams and Cushing in the negative. controversies, and starts afresh on the old doctrines of our Fathers. Neither the cold selfishness of the mere politician, nor the fickle flame of fanaticism

or of warring faneticism will drown the expostula- can put out the sacred fire which it has lighted. tions of true patriotism, and that our people will The nullifier and the abolitionist, too, can come upon gradually forget the admonitions of the past and the this platform if they are sick and tired, as I doubt not they are, of waging an unnecessary war upon Is it not to be feared that the new machinery at the peace and tranquility of the country. They must work in the cabinet of Mr. Pierce, which is compos-ed of abolitionists and nullifiers, which is also at by adhering to the standard of the Pierce adminis-work in the Legislature of Massachusetts, in Geor-tration, which has assailed all political morality in

The politicians of the two sections tell they are honestly entertained. I believe with Mr. Marcy, as the interpreters of the creed of the old In view of such facts as these, fellow-citizens, the Washington and Jackson Democracy, that he would

and South, have continued to throw their missiles President Pierce and his Siamese allies, the abo- at me, but they fall harmless at my feet. I stand litionists and the nullifiers, are making a great secure and strong in the example set me by the

we be obliged to tolerate his sacrifice of human when the good of the country was at stake, would say to me after reading the platform of our associa-I am no religious inquisitor or persecutor, but I tion, that it is good and safe. It seems to me

But not a word has been said to the ladies who

tender of high offices from all these Presidents. I Fellow Citizens, let us turn our attention for a would have regarded myself as a beggar, indeed,

(Extract from Mr. Pierce.) CONCORD, May 80, 1851.

My Dear Sir: I rejoice that the leading organ of our party is now under your control, and regard the change as most auspicious at this juncture. There is a great battle before us-a battle for the Union-a battle for the ascendancy of the principles. ministration of Gen. Jackson. The tone, vigor, and

With great respect your Friend and servant,

FRANK PIERCE. TULIP GROVE, December 30, 1852. Dear Sir:-My son-in-law, Col. Wilcox, of Mississippi, informs me that his name will be presented to you to fill a mission of the first grade to one of the Courts at which the Spanish language is spoto the relation of the Federal Government and the ken. I could not venture the expression of the States, can ever be brought to support a party whose gratification his nomination will afford me, did I not success will be, in the language of our Platform, the conversion of sectional jealousy into a source of poliand Borland, and the ostracism of such men as Dick- of your administration with those men who risked something for the country when powerful com-Democracy. It is obvious, therefore, that the idea binations, under the garb of State rights, were of making a national party out of the organization busy in sowing the seeds of disunion and civil which sustains this administration is an absurdity. war. Col. Wilcox in his State took the course Even if the movement of rallying the South on the which you did in yours, and thus saved his Nullification Platform recently adopted in Georgia party from the ascendancy of an ultraism which were successful, no advance would be made toward would have been as fatal to it as the Hartford Convention has been to the Federalism of the war of 1812. I am, truly, your obedient servant,

A. J. DONELSON.
To Mr. Pierce, President elect of the U. States.

"Dec. 16, 1835, Mr. Fairfield, of Maine, present-Motion to print laid on the table; 168 to 50; Pierce yes, Adams and Cushing no. Friday, Dec. 18, 1835, Mr. Jackson, of Mass.,

presented an abolition petition. Dec. 21, 1835, this On Dec. 13, 1838, Mr. Slade, of Vermont, submitcame up and was laid on the table, 140 to 76. Pierce ted the following . voting yes, Adams, Cushing, Jackson and Hoar

and Hoar, voting yes, F. Pierce no. Jan. 25. Motion to lay the question of receiving remedy for the evil speedily provided,

F. Pierce yes, Adams, Cushing, &c., no. Speech of C. Cushing on the Right of Petition for 11th and 12th of the present month, as relates to the Abolition of Slavery and the Slave Trade in the 'removal of slaves from State to State,' and

tioners is for a thing which the Constitution does the same, be and hereby is rescinded not permit to Congress, and so the petition itself
objections bein made, Mr. S. moved a suspension should not be received. I ask the House how it apoft the rules, and Adams and Cushing and Giddings nears that we have no right, by the Constitution, to voted for a suspension unsuccessfully egislate upon the subject matter of the petition? It Mr. Calhoun of Kentucky, butroduces a resolution decide either way, upon the mere ipse dixit of in- far, but voted yes. dividual members. Besides, the the petition calls On Monday, January 7th, 1839, Mr. Cushing prefic in this District. And what shall be said of our lows:

I hold you to the doctrines of liberty which ye in- wished to debate]. herit from your Puritan forefathers. And it this Dec. 30, 1839, Mr. Wise's Resolution (Atherduty to receive and hear the petitions of its people, against suspending the Rules to receive it. THEN I SHALL SEND MY VOICE BEYOND THE WALLS OF THIS CAPITOL FOR REDRESS. To the people I say, Cushing voted no, as also on Mr. Wise's a second your liberties are in danger; they whom you have time. chosen to be your representatives are untrue to their trust! Come ye to the rescue! for the vindication the same, Mr. Cushing voted the negative. of your right of petition, to you I appeal; to you the Jan. 28, 1840, Mr. Adams offered a resolution people who sent us here, whose agents we are, and which was amended on motion of Mr. Johnson of to whom we shall return to render a reckoning of Maryland, by striking out all after the word resolvour stewardship, and who are the true and only sove- ed, and inserting a resolve against entertaining abreigns in this republic.

all petitions, &c., to a select committee, Mr. Cushing Dec. 23, 1840, Mr. James of Pennsylvania pre-

Immediately after, the second part of the reso of the Rules that it might be received. Mr. W. lution coming up as follows-"with instructions to Cost Johnson moved to lay this on the table. Upon eport that Congress possesses no constitutionalau- this Adams, Cushing and Giddings voted no. thority to interfere in any way with the institution of June 7, 1841, Mr. Adams offered an amendment slavery in any one of the States of this confederacy" to a resolution of Mr. Wise, which was to strike -Mr. Cushing had stepped out, and his same is not out 21st rule, [Mr. Atherton's in substance] upon found recorded

of this House, Congress ought not to interfere in any way with slavery in the district of Columbia"— Messrs. Adams, Cushing and Giddings voted no. Mr. Cushing reappears with Adams, Jackson and On June 14, 1841, on a motion to reconsider, the Phillips, voting no to the shove.

Jackson and Phillips—while upon the whole of the above F. Peirce is found in the affirmative.

June 7 again being taken, it was rejected, 106 to 110. Adams, Cushing and Giddings in the affirma-

May 26, 1836, on the following: - Resolved, That tive. Congress ought not to interfere in any way with slavoted yes, Cushing, Jackson, Phillips, &c., no; and upon the resolve to lay all petitions, &c., on the ta- Cushing and Giddings voted no. ble without further action, Franklin Pierce voted ves. Cushing and friends no.

the table, 116 to 36. Franklin Pierce in the affiring and Giddings always in the negative. mative: Adams, Cushing, Jackson in the negative. January 9, 1837, Mr. Adams presented another

roted yes; Cushing, Adams and Phillips no. ition petitions, &c., be laid on the table without be- Adams, Cushing and Giddings voted no. ing printed or referred, and that no further action be had thereon," upon which Franklin Pierce voted ing up, on motion to lay it on the table, Adams yes, Cushing, Adams, Phillips, voted no. 129 to Cushing and Giddings voted no.

to 35 against receiving a petition from slaves, as it ring, it was carried, 106 to 102, Adams, Cushing would be "disregarding its own dignity, the rights of and Giddings, again in the negative. a large class of citizens of the South and West, and It will be found on referring to the Baltime last quoted Franklin Pierce voted aye, Cushing, Ad- and fifth resolutions of that Convention. ams Jackson and Phillips voted no.

Tuesday, Dec. 12, 2837, Mr. Adams present a Cushing, Phillips voted no.

and Phillips voted no.

itories of the United States, and against the removal nomination became impossible, save at the certain of slaves from one State to another, are a part of a risk of the utter disorganization of the party. The plan of operations set on foot to affect the institution Democrats of Massachusetts know Caleb Cushing of slavery in the several States, and thus indirectly too well to place any confidence in him. It was to destroy that institution within their limits. 3. Resolved, That Congress has no right to do Pierce's Cabinet.

that indirectly which it cannot do directly; and that And now he is attempting to regulate the future the agitation of the subject of slavery in the District course of the Democratic party. In 1841 he of Columbia, or the Territories, as a means, and with was in the full tide of success. The Whigs had the view, of disturbing or overthrowing that institu- achieved a victory, and he was the official spokestion in the several States, is against the true spirit man. As such, in his speech of August 25, 1841, and meaning of the Constitution, an infringement of he defines his ideas of a party: federacy.

are in violation of the Constitution, destructive of the | people of the United States. fundamental principle on which the Union of these States rests, and beyond the jurisdiction of Con- bills, he says: gress; and that every petition, memorial, resolution, "But whilst himself pursuing this course, he did proposition or paper, touching or relating in any way, not conceive that, because any gentleman might or to any extent whatever, to slavery as aforesaid, have happened to differ from him, therefore he had or the abolition thereof, shall, on the presentation any right to denounce any such gentleman. He thereof, without any further action thereon, be laid abjured, for instance, all claim of right to denounce upon the table, without being debated, printed or the gentleman from Kentucky, (Mr. Marshall,) or

New Hampshire, in whose recent election as Sens- Bank bill. They had put their votes upon considtor, Gen Pierce interested himself so actively, were erations of conscience and honor; he believed them received by a suspension of the rules in the face of to be sincere then, and he believed so still. Thus an objection by Caleb Cushing, and upon each and putting their votes upon their conscience and honevery one of these, his vote (Mr. C's.) is found re-corded in the negative, with Adams, Giddings and their friends, no man had a right to arraign their

amend the journal as follows : tion from Joseph Young and others, of Salisbury, in the State of Massachsetts, which was laid on the

Cushing, Giddings, in the affirmative.

Whereas, There exists and is carried on between the ports in the District of Columbia and other parts Dec. 23, 1835, a similar petition was hid on the of the United States, and under the sanction of the

table, 144 to 67. Pierce yes, Adams and Cushing laws thereof, a trade in human beings, whereby thousands of them are annually sold and transported Jan. 6, 1836, Mr. Jarvis, of Maine, moved (in from said District to distant parts of the country, in substance) that "this house ought not to entertain ab- vessels belonging to citizens of the United States, olition petitions." It was moved to lay this on the and whereas such trade involves an outrageous violatable. Not carried, 66 to 123. Adams and Cushing tion of human rights, is a disgrace to the country by whose laws it is sanctioned, and calls for immediate Jan. 13, 1836, a motion to lay the above on the interposition of legislative authority for its supprestable failed again. 58 to 156. Adams, Cushing sion; therefore to the end that all obstacles to the consideration of this subject may be removed, and a

an abolition petition on the table, passed 143 to 44. Resolved, That so much of the fifth resolution of the subject of slavery, passed by this House on the the District of Columbia' January 25, 1836. prohibits the action of this House on 'every petition, We have been told that the prayer of the peti-

may be so, and it may not. One member of the the same day, to make it unlawful to aid fugitive House has earnestly averred that it is, another that slaves to escape, and on a suspension of the rules to it is not. Which of them is right? I confess, for receive this Messers. Adams and Cushing voted myself, that I cannot think it becomes the House to no, while, strange to say, Giddings could not go so

in question not only slavery, but also the commerce sented the petition of Peter Sanborn and others, of in slaves. And will any gentleman affirm that the Reading, in the State of Massachusetts, praying the slave trade of the District is among those holy things House to rescind the resolution of the 12th of Decwhich Congress may not constitutionally handle? ember last, and moved that said memorial, together Is this District set a part by the Constitution, under with the resolves of the State of Massachusetts on whatever changes of opinion or fact the progress of the right of petition and debate, presented to the civilization may introduce, to be unchangeably and House on the 28th of May last, and not finally acted forever a general slave market for the rest of the on by the House, be referred to the committee of Union? I confess, that I, again, am disappointed in the whole on the state of the Union, with instructhat. Among all the confident things said in denial tions to consider the expediency of adopting the folof the constitutional powers of Congress in this mat- lowing resolutions, viz. Then follow four resolutions, ter, there has not been, so far as I remember, any the three first of which state in substance that the systematic argument on the perfectly distinct branch- right of petition and debate is a right guaranteed by es of the double constitutional question involved the Constitution, and that Congress has no right to in it, namely—the slave property and the slave traf- limit it, and the fourth and last resolution is as fol-

constitutional power in the purchased territories un- Resolved, therefore, That all that part of a certain der the the jurisdiction of the United States, [Is not resolution of the House of Representatives adopted this the Wilmot Proviso?] to which some of these on the 12th day of December last, which provides petitions apply? And what clause in the Constitu- that "every petition, memorial, resolution, proposition restricts the right of petition to constitutional tion or paper," of a prescribed class, "shall, on the things? This house cannot grant beyond its pow- presentation thereof, without any further action ers; these are limited by the Constitution; but the thereon, be laid on the table without being debated, people may petition for anything; for the right of printed or referred," is a violation of the rights of petition is, by the Constitution, secured for ever the States, whose official communications of said against any and every limitation or restriction. | class it excludes from due and proper consideration; a violation of the right of petition inherent in the Men of Virginia, countrymen of Washington, of people of the United States, which it cancels and Patrick Henry, of Jefferson, of Madison, will ye be abridges, and a violation of the privilege of speech true to your constitutional faith? Men of New York, and of debate, rightfully appertaining to the memwill ye ride over the principles of Democracy ye pro- bers of this House, which it forceloses and abolishes; fess? Men of the West, can ye prove recreant to and therefore that so much of the resolution be the spirit of sturdy independence which carried and the same is hereby declared unconstitutional you beyond the mountains? Men of New England, and merely void, and of null effect. [Mr. Cushing

House is to be scared by whatever influence, from its ton's) being before the House, Mr. Cushing voted Dec. 31, on Mr. Cole's (the same purport) Mr.

Jan. 14, 1840, Mr. Thompson of S. C., offering olition petitions " in any way whatever." On this lat-On Feb. 8th, 1836, the question arising to refer ter resolve Adams, Cushing, and Giddings voted no.

sented an abolition petition, and moved a suspension which the vote was 112 yes, to 104 no, Messrs, On the third branch—"And that in the opinion Adams, Cushing, Giddings, in the affirmative. June

And on the fourth branch—"Because it would be Giddings, in the negative. June 15, 1841, the quesvote was 106 ayes to 104 navs. Adams, Cushing and a violation of the public faith, unwise, impolitic and tion recurring, Mr. Cushing made a speech against dangerous to the Union"-Mr. Cushing voted against the previous question, and in favor of Mr. Adams, its adoption, with his brother Abolitionists, Adams, and on the vote spon Mr. Adams's amendment of

Dec. 14, 1841, Mr Adams presented an abolition very in the District of Columbia-Franklin Pierce petition, which he moved to refer to a select committee. On motion to lay this on the table, Adams,

On Tuesday, Jan. 4, 1842, Mr. Adams motion of Dec. 14, 1841, coming up, was laid on the table, 115 Monday, Dec. 26, 1836, Mr. Adams presented a to 84. Adams, Cushing and Giddings in the negaetition for the abolition of slavery and the slave tive. Some twenty other petitions arising were rade in the District of Columbia, which was laid on laid on the table by different votes, Adams, Cuzh-

Jan. 18, 1842, Mr. Henry presented an abolition petition, which was hid on the table, 93 to 75. Adimilar petition, which was tabled, 150 to 50. Pierce ams, Cushing and Giddings in the negative. Dec 6, 1842, Mr. Adams moved to rescind the Jan. 18, 1837, Mr. Hawes moved that "all Abo- 21st rule. Upon laying this on the table, Messrs. Dec. 8, 1842, Mr. Adams's motion of Dec. 6, com-

Dec. 12, 1842, the motion to lay Mr. Adams's On Saturday, Feb. 11, 1837, the House voted 160 motion of Dec. 6, 1842, on the table again recur-

the Constitution of the United States." Upon this Platform, that this is directly opposed to the fourth But it may be said, Mr. Cushing has changed his opinions since then. How do we know? The lat-

petition for the abolition of slavery in the District of est recorded opinions, which I have been able to ob-Columbia. Laid on the table, 135 to 70. Adams, tain, of Mr. Cushing's, are such as have been quoted just now, and where is the proof that he has chang-Thursday, Dec. 21, 1837, Mr. Patton having ed? Mr. Cushing remained comparatively quiet noved in substance that all abolition petitions should after the administration of Mr Tyler, till, in 1847, be laid on the table without further notice, Cushing, owing to his warm adoption of the policy of the Mexican war, the Democratic Conven-On the 11th day of December, 1838, Charles G. tion of Massachusetts nominated him for Governor. Atherton, of New Hampshire, introduced a series It occasioned a geat deal of dissatisfaction at the of resolutions into the House of Representatives, to time. How well the party liked it, and how well the reception of which Caleb Cushing objected, but they supported him, may be found in the fact, that which were admitted under a suspension of the rules out of 54,228 votes, which the Democrats of Massain spite of his objection, and among which were the chusetts threw in 1844, Geo. Bancroft, for Govenor, Mr. Cushing received at his first trial-in 1847-but 2. Resolved, That petitions for the abolition of 39,398, and, upon further reflection, but 26,695 slavery in the District of Columbia and in the Ter- voters were induced to support him and his further

with this brand upon him that he entered General

the rights of the States affected, and a breach of the "It was upon the broad and great platform of oppublic faith upon which they entered into the con- position to the administration, and of concilis jon toward each other, that the members of the Whig 5. Resolved, therefore, That all attempts on the party, entertainining themselves opinions of every part of Congress to abolish Slavery in the District o shade of difference, and associated in their past his Columbia or the Territories, or to prchibit the re- tory with every diversity of party,-it was upon moval of slaves from State to State, or to discrim- this lofty platform that they had planted the baninate between the institutions of one portion of the ner of Harrison and Tyler, and rallied around it as confederacy and another, with the views aforesaid, the great symbol of union and victory for the whole

Again after stating that he voted for both Bank

his colleague from Massachusetts, (Mr. Adams,) These resolutions introduced by Mr. Atherton, of because they had seen fit to vote against the first conduct, or insinuate any charge of treachery. And On Friday, Dec. 21, 1818, Mr. Cushing moved to in the same way that those two gentlemen had a right to differ with their party associates on the Insert therein-" Mr. Cushing presented a peti- Bank bill, so had his colleagues, (Mr. Winthrop and the State of Massachsetts, which was laid on the table under Mr. Atherton's resolutions; and on presenting the same Mr. Cushing protested that in submitting to the application of said rule to this petition, he yielded not to power, conceiving said resolution not to be constitutional, and, therefore, in itself purely null and void; but which motion the Speaker decided to be out of order."

Which motion was rejected, 14 to 174, Adams, Cushing, Giddings, in the affirmative.